

=> d que stat 111

L6 1796 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?HAIR? AND (CAP OR HAT OR COVER OR FABRIC OR CLOTH)

L7 290 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L6 AND (DYE? OR ?COLOR?)

L8 72 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L7 AND (?HEAT? OR HOT?)

L9 55 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L8 AND (?PREP? OR ?TREAT? OR ?COSMETIC?)

L10 45 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L9 AND (PRD<20010914 OR PD<20010914)

L11 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L10 AND ?HAIR?(3A) (?COLOR? OR DYE?)

=> d ibib abs 111 1-13

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:222140 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:242890

TITLE: Compositions and method for targeted controlled delivery of active ingredients and sensory markers onto hair, skin, and fabric

INVENTOR(S): Shefer, Adi; Shefer, Samuel David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 771,752.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003053974	A1	20030320	US 2002-222054	20020816 <--
US 2002146379	A1	20021010	US 2001-771752	20010129
US 6491902	B2	20021210		
WO 2004016232	A1	20040226	WO 2003-US22143	20030716
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1396260	A1	20040310	EP 2003-255007	20030813
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-771752	A2 20010129 <--
			US 2002-222054	A 20020816

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:242890

AB The present invention is a controlled delivery system that can be incorporated in hair, skin, and fabric care products such as shampoos, conditioners, hair styling products, lotions, creams, liquid laundry detergents, fabric softener, and other hair, skin, and fabric care products to effectively deliver a broad range of active agents and sensory markers onto the hair, skin, and fabric. The system also prolongs the release rate of the active agents or sensory markers over an extended period of time, or provides heat triggered release of the active.

agents and yields a high impact fragrance "burst" upon blow drying the hair, ironing the fabric, or other types of heat treatment. The controlled delivery system of the present invention is a nano-sphere, having an average sphere diameter of from about 0.01 μ to about 10 μ . The nano-sphere comprises hydrophobic materials, cationic conditioning agent or, cationic conditioning agent in conjunction with a cationic charge booster to assist in adhering the spheres onto hair, skin, and fabric. The invention further relates to a controlled delivery system where the release rate of the active ingredients is synchronized with that of a sensory marker to convey to the consumer the product performance. Nanosphere delivery systems for skin were prepared comprising water 60, Retinol 10, Incroquat Behenyl HE 10, and Perfroma V-216 20%.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:716858 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:252666
 TITLE: Hair cap with conditioner or other hair conditioning agent
 INVENTOR(S): Grey, Gary
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 3 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 53,126.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002131943	A1	20020919	US 2002-144412	20020509 <--
US 2002110583	A1	20020815	US 2002-53126	20020121 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-269171P	P 20010215 <--
			US 2002-53126	A2 20020121

AB A fabric having a sorbed hair conditioner is provided. The fabric may be knit or woven on non-woven. The conditioner and fabric are such that the conditioner transfers to the hair when the fabric is worn, e.g. as a bonnet. Transfer to the hair may be by any of several techniques, including ionic transfer, heat transfer, use of thixotropic, or non-polar, or hydroscopic conditioning agents. The conditioners maybe of various types, including normal hair conditioners, hair growth agent or hair breakage protection, anti-dandruff or anti-itch agent, fragrance application, hair color protection or others. The conditioner comprises Dow Silicone 200/200, PEG 45 palm kernel glyceride and a hydrolyzed wheat protein with a silicone backbone.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:524652 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111698
 TITLE: Treatment of cosmetics with near infrared radiation
 INVENTOR(S): Witteler, Helmut; Blum, Rainer; Hossel, Peter; Sanner, Axel; Schwalm, Reinhold; Dausch, Wilma M.; Jaworek, Thomas; Koniger, Rainer
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1116484	A2	20010718	EP 2000-127655	20001218 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 10000807	A1	20010719	DE 2000-10000807	20000112 <--
US 2003091602	A1	20030515	US 2001-750720	20010102 <--
CN 1307904	A	20010815	CN 2001-103375	20010112 <--
JP 2001240512	A2	20010904	JP 2001-5577	20010112 <--
DE 2000-10000807				A 20000112 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The invention concerns the radiation of hair, skin, and nail cosmetics with a near IR light source (600-1500 nm) before, during or after application in order to achieve improved film formation or permeation barrier. Formulations contain polymers; near IR radiation results in the increase of the polymer's mol. weight, thus altering the properties. The formulations contain initiators, catalysts and dyes to improve the effect of NIR radiation. Hair conditioners, permanent wave formulations, hot-oil treatment preps., hair sprays, nail polishes, skin creams, wound healing substances are treated with NIR. Glass transition temperature of the treated substances is above 20°C. Thus a hair design composition was treated after application with NIR radiation from 25 cm distance for 10 min; when compared with non NIR radiated hair, the water resistance was superior. The hair design composition contained the ingredients (g): polyurethane acrylate (Laromer LR 8987) 1.50; vinylpyrrolidone-vinylacetate copolymer (Luviskol VA 64) 1.50; 1,2-propylene glycol 0.20; perfume 0.15; cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride 0.03; cumylperoxyneodecanoate (aqueous emulsion) 0.008; water 20.21; ethanol 76.41.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:85670 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:148941

TITLE: Multicomponent fiber for natural-like artificial leather sheets

INVENTOR(S): Kaneda, Shunji; Oshita, Tatsuya; Nakayama, Kimio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001032140	A2	20010206	JP 1999-202744	19990716 <--
JP 1999-202744				19990716 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Title fiber comprises the island component of (A) a crystalline polyester, and the sea component of (B) an extractable resin medium dispersed with (C) crystalline resins and (D) block copolymers, wherein the following conditions are satisfied: (1) C are crystalline polyesters or polyamides; (B) D comprise the aromatic hard blocks of aromatic polyesters and ≥1 of the soft blocks

selected from aliphatic polyethers, polyesters, polyether-esters, polycarbonates, and polyester-carbonates; (3) A/[C + D] = 90/10 - 40/60; (4) number of A-islands within a cross-section \geq 5 and A-island diameter = 0.005-0.5 denier; and (5) total number of C-islands and D-islands \geq 25. Thus, nonwoven fabric, prepared from fibers containing 4 parts poly(butylene terephthalate), 16 parts of ethylene glycol-3-methyl-1,5-pentanediol-sebacic acid-terephthalic acid block copolymer, and 40 parts polyethylene Mirason FL 60 (I) as the sea component and 80 parts PET polyester as the island component, was shrunk in hot water, dried, impregnated with polyurethane emulsion Vondic 1310, dried, treated with toluene to remove I, rolled to squeeze the liquid, buffed on one side with sandpaper and on the other side with an emery buffer to form an ultrafine standing hair-like surface, and dyed to give a leatherlike sheet.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:681883 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:320979
 TITLE: Process for crimping and tattooing hair
 INVENTOR(S): Todd, Mark D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 901,815.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5823204	A	19981020	US 1997-926347	19970909 <--
US 5913315	A	19990622	US 1998-59874	19980414 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-901815	A2 19970728 <--
			US 1997-926347	A2 19970909 <--
			US 1998-5734	A2 19980112 <--

AB A process for removably applying coloring material to hair comprises contacting a composite fabric material to hair and compressing the hair along with the composite material while heating the hair to a temperature of at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The composite fabric material is a laminated structure formed from a fiberglass substrate having polytetrafluoroethylene bonded thereto. The top surface of the polytetrafluoroethylene has a water-soluble coloring material deposited thereon which is brought into contact with the hair. The hair is compressed and heated using a hair crimping device with a first jaw with a female die member is attached thereto and a second jaw with a corresponding male die member is attached thereto. Examples of transferring different shapes on the hair and schematic drawings of the crimping ion device are disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:337997 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:5608
 TITLE: Designed pile carpets with shade variation and patterns with raised and depressed portions
 INVENTOR(S): Maekawa, Takeshi; Sato, Shigeyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Maekawa Shikimono K. K., Japan; Kanegafuchi Chemical

SOURCE: Industry Co., Ltd.
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10137103	A2	19980526	JP 1997-249034	19970912 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-243037	A 19960913 <--

AB The designed pile carpets are **prepared** by forming pile carpets comprising mixture yarns or slivers comprising fibers (A) with high **heat** shrinkage and fibers (B) with low **heat** shrinkage and having shade of A fibers different from the shade of B fibers and having transparency of A fibers greater than the transparency of B fibers as pile yarns, **heat-treating** the carpets to form pile yarns with two heights, and partially cutting the pile yarns to form designs and give carpets with the shade of the ground portion different from the shade of the designed portion. A base **fabric** was tufted with a mixture yarn comprising 30% very lightly red oblong dull acrylic fibers with denier per filament 7 and **hot** water shrinkage 3.5% and containing 0.15% TiO₂ and 5.0% Al(OH)₃ and 20% very lightly red dull oblong acrylic fibers with denier per filament 3 and **hot** water shrinkage 3.5% as the guard **hair** and 50% **rouge-colored** acrylic fibers with **hot** water shrinkage 40% as the down **hair**, brushed for 4 cycles, polished at 100-150° for 6 cycles, and coated on the back side with a coating material, and dried to give a pile carpet with lightly red raised portions and light-rouge depressed portions and exhibiting a pattern with beautiful shade contrasts.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:34145 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:61289
 TITLE: Steel plates covered with anticorrosive saturated polyester films and their processing
 INVENTOR(S): Nishida, Hiroshi; Ooyagi, Yashichi; Nakano, Hirobumi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinnippon Seitetsu KK, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08281871	A2	19961029	JP 1995-88375	19950413 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-88375	19950413 <--

AB The plates consisting of surface-**treated** steel plates, having films of crystalline saturated polyesters (breaking elongation \geq 70%, yield point \leq 10 kg/mm²) on either or both of the surfaces with adhesion strength \geq 1.5 kg/10 mm, are pressed and **heated** at temps. between the glass transition temps. and m.p. of the polyesters. Thus, a Cr chromate **treated** steel plate was **heated** and laminated with a polyester film (elongation 90%, yield point 7.4 kg/mm²) with adhesion strength 2.4 kg/10 mm and molded into caps for aerosol

containers, which were used for preservation of hair dyes containing LPG and DME at 37° for 6 mo showing no corrosion.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:248307 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:12060
 TITLE: Coated fabrics for hair dyeing
 with resistance to staining and good washfastness
 INVENTOR(S): Takamura, Osamu; Hamai, Hiroshi; Takeno, Shigeo; Kato, Akihiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Soko Seiren Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06123076	A2	19940506	JP 1992-297901	19921009 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-297901	19921009 <--

AB The title fabrics are prepared by first coating fabrics with acrylic polymers or urethane polymers having 100% modulus 5-60 kg/cm² to form a binder layer and subsequently coating the fabrics with fluoropolymers or F-containing polymers to form a layer with thickness 3-50 μm and having resistance to discoloration by diamine dyes, alkalies, stabilizers, H₂O₂, etc. A woven polyester taffeta was padded with a solution containing Asahiguard Ag-710, dried, calendered, coated with a solution containing 100 parts Criscoat P-1130 (acrylic polymer) and 3 parts Crisvon NX (isocyanate crosslinking agent), dried, coated with a solution containing F-containing acrylic polymer, dried, and heat treated 1 min at 170° to give a coated fabric with hair dye staining resistance rating (JIS L-0805) 4-5 (initial) and 4 (after washing).

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:559888 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:159888
 TITLE: Printing of textiles
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58076586	A2	19830509	JP 1981-174041	19811029 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-174041	19811029 <--

AB Cellulosic fibers and cellulosic-polyester blends modified with an aromatic acyl group or aromatic sulfonyl group, then treated with compns. containing a waterproofing agent and a crosslinking agent, and finally printed with a dye are resistant to hair preparation liqs. Thus, 65:35 polyester-cotton blend was impregnated (80%) with 10%

NaOH, dried, modified with 30% p-toluenesulfonyl chloride [98-59-9], squeezed to 100% pickup, dried, **heat-treated** in steam for 90 s at 100°, and washed. The modified **fabric** was **treated** with an aqueous composition containing 10% Asahiguard AG 710 [42610-70-8] (fluorocarbon) and 5% Sumitex NS 19 [1854-26-8] (glyoxal derivative), squeezed to 100% pickup, dried, and **heat-treated** 3 min at 160°. Paper was printed with a composition containing Disperse Red 60 and pressed together with the above **fabric** for 35 s at 190° to give a transfer-printed **fabric** with good resistance to **hair preparation** liqs.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:176344 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:176344

TITLE: **Colored** leather substitutes

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 56000317	A2	19810106	JP 1979-75643	19790618 <--
JP 60224881	A2	19851109	JP 1985-46263	19850307 <--
JP 62037152	B4	19870811		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-75643 19790618 <--

AB **Colored** leather substitutes from fine synthetic fibers with the core containing a pigment showed improved lightfastness and are useful for automobile seats and **chairs**. Thus, 1 part of a blend of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (I) containing 38% pigment and 9 parts I were mixed. The above blend as the core, I as the **sheath**, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate-styrene copolymer (II) [25153-46-2] as the interlaminar layer were melt-spun together at 50:30:20 weight ratio, drawn 250% at 95°, and cut. A web was **prepared treated** with aqueous 12% poly(vinyl alc.), shrunk, dried, **heat-set** at 140°, **treated** with C2HCl3 to dissolve II, impregnated with a liquor containing 12% polyurethane, immersed in a coagulating bath, dried, and buffed to give a **colored** leather substitute with good lightfastness.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:467784 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:67784

TITLE: Polymers containing poly(oxyalkylene) chains and thiosulfuric acid or thiosulfate groups

INVENTOR(S): Lewis, David Malcolm

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): I. W. S. Nominee Co. Ltd.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 54 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

DE 2260074	A1	19730620	DE 1972-2260074	19721208 <--
DE 2260074	C2	19840105		
GB 1423341	A	19760204	GB 1972-5643	19720207 <--
ZA 7208550	A	19730829	ZA 1972-8550	19721204 <--
ZA 7208551	A	19730829	ZA 1972-8551	19721204 <--
US 3933421	A	19760120	US 1972-312357	19721205 <--
CA 986659	A1	19760406	CA 1972-158111	19721205 <--
CA 987433	A1	19760413	CA 1972-158112	19721205 <--
US 3968146	A	19760706	US 1972-312356	19721205 <--
ES 409681	A1	19760516	ES 1972-409681	19721207 <--
ES 409680	A1	19770101	ES 1972-409680	19721207 <--
BE 792534	A1	19730330	BE 1972-125153	19721208 <--
BE 792535	A1	19730330	BE 1972-125154	19721208 <--
FR 2162647	A1	19730720	FR 1972-43895	19721208 <--
FR 2162648	A1	19730720	FR 1972-43896	19721208 <--
AU 7249881	A1	19740613	AU 1972-49881	19721208 <--
CH 7217916	A4	19750415	CH 1972-17916	19721208 <--
CH 571607	B	19760115		
CH 561063	A	19750430	CH 1973-13611	19721208 <--
CH 595407	A	19780215	CH 1972-17918	19721208 <--
JP 48064291	A2	19730906	JP 1972-123866	19721209 <--
JP 51016559	B4	19760525		
JP 48066198	A2	19730911	JP 1972-123865	19721209 <--
JP 51039680	B4	19761029		
NL 7216795	A	19730613	NL 1972-16795	19721211 <--
NL 162981	B	19800215		
NL 162981	C	19800715		
NL 7216796	A	19730613	NL 1972-16796	19721211 <--
NL 162944	B	19800215		
NL 162944	C	19800715		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1971-57313	A 19711209 <--
GB 1972-5643	A 19720207 <--

AB Glycerol-propylene glycol copolymers (I) were modified so as to have Cl, SH or epoxide end groups and then **treated** with a Na₂S4O₆-NaHSO₃ mixture (for the SH end groups) or with Na₂S2O₃ (for the Cl and epoxide end groups) to give copolymers useful for finishing textiles and hides. Thus, PhMe containing I (mol. weight 4000) 800, thioglycolic acid [68-11-1] 55.2, and p-toluenesulfonic acid 5 g was refluxed under N until 10.8 ml water was azeotropically distilled. The modified I was **heated** 4 hr at 60.deg. in iso-Pr:OH containing Na₂S4O₆ and NaHSO₃ and then an addnl. 1 hr after more Na₂S4O₆ and NaHSO₃ were added to give the desired resin. Worsted serge **fabric** was padded with aqueous bath containing the above **prepared** resin, urea, Guaranae AP 5, Na₂S2O₅, and Procion Red MG, stored 24 hr against 15 min at 60.deg. with aqueous NH₄OH and then with diluted HOAc to give **fabric** that exhibited 1% shrinkage after laundering at 40.deg. compared to 32% for **untreated fabric**.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:67043 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:67043

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:11519b-c

TITLE: Dyeing wool, hair, and pile material

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Precision Processes (Textiles) Ltd.

SOURCE: 20 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 620446		19621114	BE	<--
GB 1016951			GB	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The material is first **treated** in an aqueous solution containing a peroxide compound, then with an organic or inorg. sulfurated reduction compound

Finally, the

material is **dyed** with fiber-reactive **dyes** at a low temperature E.g., **prepare** a bath of H₂O 3000, a 10% solution of H₂SO₅ 20, and a nonionic wetting agent 1 part. In this bath, **treat** 100 parts of wool **fabric** for 1 hr. at 20°, then for an addnl. 30 min. at 20° in a bath of 3000 parts H₂O and 20 parts Na₂SO₃ crystals. Rinse the **fabric** and **dye** in a bath at 25° of 6 g. Remazol Brilliant Violet 5R and 30 g. Na₂CO₃ in 3000 parts H₂O. Cold rinse to remove excess **color**. The **dyed** product is fast to washing without having been steamed or **heat-treated**.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:37680 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:37680

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:6388h-i,6389a

TITLE: **Hat dyeing**

AUTHOR(S): Kittan, G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: School Textile Engrs., Aachen, Germany

SOURCE: Textil-Praxis (1952), 7, 224-7

CODEN: TEPRAP; ISSN: 0371-6430

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Hats are made from well felting wool or from rabbits' **hair** which is **treated** with a Hg or other mordant to make it felt. The raw materials can be **dyed** in the loose state or half finished or in the finished state. The **dyes** used should have good light-, perspiration-, weather-, water-, and acid-resistance like good acid wool **dyes** and alizarine **dyes**. Rabbits' **hair** takes double, hare **hair** triple the amount of **dye** that wool does. Only 1/3 or none of the usual Na₂SO₄ should be used and always a wetting agent. Hats are **dyed** at 80° overnight. Addition of (NH₄)₂SO₄ or HCO₂NH₄ will slowly acidify the bath as NH₃ is removed by **heating**. Reasons and precautions for uneven **dyeing** are discussed. Several machines in use for **hat dyeing** are described.

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=> d que stat 114
L6      1796 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?HAIR? AND (CAP OR HAT OR COVER OR
       FABRIC OR CLOTH)
L7      290 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L6 AND (DYE? OR ?COLOR?)
L8      72 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L7 AND (?HEAT? OR HOT?)
L9      55 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L8 AND (?PREP? OR ?TREAT? OR ?COSMETIC
       ?)
L12     33 SEA L9
L13     33 DUP REMOV L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14     8 SEA L13 AND HAIR?(3A)(COLOR? OR DYE?)
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=> d ibib abs 114 1-8
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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 8 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 31471 KOSMET
 FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous
 TITLE: GLOBAL REPORT COSMETICS AND TEENS:
 ATTRACTING THE TEEN MARKET
 AUTHOR: SERVISS N (NEW YORK, NY, USA)
 SOURCE: GLOBAL COSMETIC INDUSTRY, 2004, 172, 3 (MARCH), 24-27
 Availability: GLOBAL COSMETIC INDUSTRY, ALLURED
 PUBLICATION CORPORATION, 362 SOUTH SCHMALE ROAD, CAROL
 STREAM, IL 601188, USA, TEL: 630-653-2155, FAX:
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 LANGUAGE: English

AN 31471 KOSMET FS miscellaneous

AB The motto of this article reads: Capture the spirit of the youth movement with fun, not function. The market for teens has proliferated beyond the wildest expectations or predictions over the past five years. By all accounts, the spending frenzy shows no signs of abating in the near future. In fact, the converse seems true as this demographic accelerates in population, visibility and spending power. Procter and Gamble's **Cover Girl Cosmetics** has been rated The Coolest **Cosmetics** Brand for the past six years. Looking at the 40-year-track record of this behemoth brand, **Cover Girl** has long been involved in the youth market. **Cover Girl** utilizes focus groups and market surveys to bolster its imprint on the youthful psyche. Teens are savvier and more sophisticated than many marketers give them credit for, according to The Zandl Group. "In order to succeed, manufacturers must be dedicated to appealing to this market," said Bruce Friedman, spokesperson for Charles Flora Consumer Products, LLC. Teen trends have become very "MTV" and fashion-oriented through music, television and magazine campaigns. According to Friedman, about USD 10 billion was spent by this group on personal care and **cosmetics** in 2003, encompassing **hair color**, **cosmetics** and toiletries products. Colorful packaging, miniature formats and novel application all play into the fun of **cosmetics**, according to The Zandl Group. The author, furthermore, gives a comprehensive overview of new **cosmetics**, **hair colors** and toiletries for teens, among other things: **Color Smash**, a temporary **hair color** gel, was one of Teen People's **Hot Picks** for 2003. Bonne Bell Smackers lip products launched candy-inspired packaging and flavors earlier this year. Caboodles **Cosmetics** offers Glow Girl Shimmer Duster, which, with a light pump, dispenses a scented shimmering powder that makes skin sparkle. Entrepreneurial designers cornering the teen market include the successful **Lucky Chick**, designed by artist Stephanie Sakoff. The **Lucky Chick** Classic Beauty Box was fashioned after a donut box. Candy

Care is a two-year-old line created by Sara Stevens specifically for the youth market. The fun line includes edible candy and scented candles. - The last paragraphs of this article are about alternative marketing: According to The Zandl Group, 76 percent of U.S. teen girls have a favorite Web site and one quarter bought something online in the last year. This isn't to say the old standbys should be neglected. "Word of mouth is an extremely effective channel even though it poses a challenge for marketers," said Jim Stengel, global marketing officer, P&G. P&G has a unique approach. In the U.S., Tremor is a branch of the company with a proprietary process for building word-of-mouth advocacy among teens. The **Cover Girl** brands is among those targeted at this age group that have buzz being generated by its "insider" advocates - teens selected by P&G. One third of the efforts are devoted to P&G products such as Pantene, **Cover Girl** and Pringles.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 8 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 28102 KOSMET
 FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous
 TITLE: MOSCOW AND BEAUTY & **COSMETIC** SCIENCE - A REPORT FROM THE VI. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE PCAR, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 20 - 21, 2001 AND THE X. INTERCHARM - TRADE FAIR FOR **COSMETICS** AND PERFUMERY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 22-26, 2001
 AUTHOR: RAABE K (CARL-SONNENSCHEIN-WEG 22, D-40764 LANGENFELD, GERMANY)
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 DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
 LANGUAGE: English
 AN 28102 KOSMET FS miscellaneous
 AB To enjoy the beauty of a city in November might have at this time of the year a certain risk, if I'm thinking about my home city Duesseldorf, looking to the weather that we had in November - just cold and rainy. But Moscow in winter that might be something special. With these ideas in mind I traveled end of November 2001 to Moscow, to participate as Cognis employee and as representative of the IFSCC at two **cosmetic** events. Moscow is covered in a white **cloth** of snow. It's cold, sometimes a little too cold when the wind is blowing from the north-east. It snows sometimes, but also the sun looks through the clouds and make the roofs of the houses and the churches glittering. With this impression even a certain x-mas feeling comes up. Especially in the evenings when the Christmas decorations in the streets and the palaces and many of those beautiful old buildings are illuminated. To have the chance to enjoy this atmosphere that's a lucky situation at a peripheral impression of a business trip - but it could also have been wet and gray as in my hometown, as I said. From November 20-21, 2001 the VI. International Scientific-Practical Conference of the PCAR took place in the Renaissance Hotel in Moscow. PCAR is the Russian Organization of the **cosmetic** industry which organizes this scientific conference, The Perfumery and **Cosmetics** Association of Russia. The PCAR Organization was founded with the support of the Federal Assembly of Russia and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation. October 30, 1996, the Governmental Commission named the Association as <Russian>. PCAR is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and

Industry of Russia since 1996. PCAR became a corresponding member of the European **Cosmetic**, Toiletry and Perfumery Association - COLIPA - since June, 1998. Now, for the sixth time the PCAR organizes a scientific conference in the annex building to the Renaissance Hotel in Moscow, which is closely located to the Olympic Stadium, where the Olympic Games took place in 1984. Looking back: The year before, the V. International Scientific-Practical Conference << **Cosmetic** Products & Raw Materials - XXI Century << was held in Moscow, November 21-22, in the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Science. That Conference welcomed 270 specialists of 140 companies from Russia, the Russian Federation and from abroad. Jubilee measure observed the domestic branch and considered the raw materials market of perfumery and **cosmetics** in prospect. A satellite exhibition, running alongside the Conference, united the companies Dragoco, Rohm & Haas, ISP International, Bang & Bonsomer, Russo Chemi, Kao Chemicals, Zohar-Bristol Chemicals, Siber Vigin, and Techkon. 2001 the PCAR Conference moved to the Conference building at the Renaissance Hotel. In the morning at about 8h30 some delegates walk through the snow, coming from the nearby Metro station 'Prospect Mira'. A rather cold wind blows the snowflakes into one's face, and even arriving by taxi, people rushes into the building. Delegates register, and the exhibitors **prepare** their stands. At this 2001 event's exhibition the following companies participated: BASF, Bang and Bonsomer, Rohm and Haas, Bell Flavors and Fragrances, Zohar-Bristol Chemicals, Roche Vitamins, Sederma, S & D Chemicals, Lestat, Techkon, Russo Chemi, Gamma **Cosmetic**. This was a rather small commercial exhibition running parallel to the scientific conference, but it is busy enough during the conference breaks and also with discussions exhibitors arranged with visitors even when the conference runs. On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 2001 at 10 am Michael Salev, Executive Director PCAR, inaugurates the Conference, welcomes delegates and exhibitors. An excellent simultaneous translation to English is provided, thus foreign participants can follow the immediately afterwards welcome words and explanations to the Conference of Mrs. Tatiana Puchkova, Ph.D., **Chairman** of the PCAR Board. Lorna Weston, General Secretary IFSCC, was invited to assist the Organizing Team at the platform. She addresses Greetings from the Presidium of the IFSCC to the Officials of the PCAR and the delegates of the Conference from Russia and abroad and wishes a successful completion of the scientific event. At its Conference in Stockholm in May 2001 the IFSCC Presidium decided to accept an invitation of the Russian **Cosmetic** Association for a participation at their Conference and to officially assist the PCAR with an info-stand. Since November 2000 official talks started with the Russian Organization to assist them in forming a society of **cosmetic** chemists. At the Moscow Conference, now the IFSCC got the honor to officially open the scientific lectures. Karl Raabe, **Chair** PR Committee IFSCC, introduces the federation, brings best wishes of the Presidium members and promotes the next IFSCC Congress, which will take place Sept. 23-26, 2002 in Edinburgh, Scotland. " Dear Colleagues of the **Cosmetic** Industry in Russia and the Russian Federation, We form the IFSCC are here to assist you at this technical conference, to introduce our federation, to talk about the activities of the IFSCC. We would like to invite you to discuss with us the benefits for your locale **cosmetic** chemists society to become a member of the "world community of **cosmetic** science," the IFSCC. Your membership application to the Society of **Cosmetic** Chemists in Russia can be given to PCAR Representatives which you may meet at the IFSCC stand in the exhibition. Join your Russian Organization to **prepare** for an internationalization of your contacts and distribution of **cosmetic** science in both

directions - from outside Russia to your locale conferences and also from your industry to abroad. Today the IFSCC has 40 member societies, and we want your young Russian Organization to apply for membership. Then, you, as members of your Russian Society, will participate at the benefits of the IFSCC. In total there are about 15,000 members organized in the Federation through their local societies. To demonstrate how international we are, I'm mentioning the nations of the actual Presidium members: Taiwan, Germany, France, Spain, Korea, USA, Italy, the Netherlands, Chile, Japan and Switzerland. And here, there might be also listed Russia in the near future. Come and meet us at the IFSCC booth, also to collect your personal copy of the newest issue of the IFSCC Magazine. And, now you may understand why I especially addressed you as 'Colleagues'." Karl Raabe informed. The Conference at these two days is always well attended. The 2001 years Conference gathered 340 participants from 179 companies of the perfumery and **cosmetic** industry uniting 13 countries. Traditionally the conference guests are technologists and scientists of the **cosmetic** industry as well as the **cosmetic** ingredient suppliers, certification and testing laboratories, representatives of scientific and research institutes. Besides the major part of participants from Russia, delegates also came from Belarus, Ukraine and Latvia. Furthermore from Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Norway, United Kingdom and Japan. The program of the conference included 33 papers devoted to the following themes: **hair** care products, ingredients in face care products, sun protection, biological substances and skin. The abstracts of the papers are presented in the proceedings in Russian and in English language. There are presentations from raw material suppliers, from Russian **cosmetic** houses, as well as a number of scientists from Russian Institutes and Universities. Quite a number of papers cover natural ingredients and biological active substances. Mr. Karl Lintner is present on his Sederma Stand, and he also presents a paper with the title "Biologically Active Peptides and their Cosmetic Applications." My Cognis colleague Torsten Clarius presents the paper "New Improved Delivery Systems using Chitosan Technology." He informs about the micro- and macro-encapsulated Primacare products. During the break I speak to a charming young lady from Norway, Mrs. Tonje Nordby, representing the company Bjorge Biomarin. At the conference she speaks about DNA extracted from fish roe, to be used for skin and **hair** care applications. And furthermore speakers from Western ingredient suppliers present papers; the following companies are actively participating (in order of the program): Kao, Germany; EOC Surfactants, Belgium; **Cosmetic** Rheologies, UK; National Starch, Switzerland; ISP, UK; Haarmann & Reimer, Germany; Dow Corning, Belgium; Clariant, Germany; Wacker Chemie, Germany; Cognis, Germany; Sederma, France; Biomarin, Norway; Nikko Chemicals, Japan; Alban Muller International, France; Laboratory Davenne, France; and Gattefosse, France. Some suppliers send their representatives from their Russian Office, such as the companies BASF; Rohm and Haas; Hoffmann-La-Roche; Bell Flavors and Fragrances, to present their paper in Russian language. Also internationally known speakers participate at the Conference. A.o. Claude Bouillon, L'Oreal, France speaks about "Hair Care and Conditioning" and Philippe Masson, Evic Laboratories, France presents his view to "Sun Protection: What is the Situation Today?" Mrs. Tatiana Puchkova, who is very much committed to the Industry Organization PCAR as well as with the formation of the Society of **Cosmetic** Chemists in Russia, also presents a paper at the Conference with the subject "Allergy of **Cosmetic** Products." Mrs. Puchkova, together with S.I. Koralnic, is the editor of a "English-Russian Dictionary of Perfume and Beauty Care." More than 18,000 words from Abacate to Zinc Stearate

are listed with their Russian translation and explanation in this book, which of course also might be of interests for **cosmetic** specialists in Western countries; that's why we mention the details of the publishing house: Russo, Moscow 1996, ISBN 5-88 721-053-2 . Elena Hernandez, Editor of the Russian publication "**Cosmetic & Medicine Journal**" and the Russian Edition of the "SOeFW Journal" presents an interesting literature survey on the subject of "Skin Permeability." She talks about a period of 150 years and mentions scientists with their names and the year they published corresponding research details. From the long row of scientists here some names: 1904 Schwenkenberger ('fatsoluble substances may penetrate, but not electrolytes'), 1908 Oppenheim ('polar structure Stratum corneum discussed'), 1924 Rein ('reason why electrolytes not pass'), 1928 Roberts, 1939 Wolf, 1943 Rothmans ('studied first lipids on skin'), 1945 Draize, 1953 Blank and Monash, 1958 Szakall, 1964 Kligman ('period of analysis'), 1978 Scheuplein, 1981 Elias (by the presenter called 'the living classical scientists'- Elias and Kligman). At the late afternoon of the first conference day an awarding ceremony is held for the best products of the **cosmetic** market in Russia. Russian **cosmetic** products were evaluated by a committee, Andersen Consulting supervises the selection procedure and announces the awards. Products are rated in different categories such as shampoos, perfumes, creams, products for babies and children a.o. I would have loved to mention the winners, products and companies, but there are quite a number of awards announced. So, our nice hosts Elena Vlasova, PCAR Honorary Secretary and Tatyana Arefjeva, Press secretary PCAR assist and explain to us - Lorna Weston and myself from the IFSCC, and to Claude Bouillon, L'Oreal and Philippe Masson, Evic Laboratory, France, speakers at the conference - what's going on at the stage. This Award Ceremony took place the years before in connection with the INTERCHARM exhibition. But this year, the Ceremony is somewhat the bridge between Science and Commerce, i.e the Scientific Conference and the industry exhibition and show INTERCHARM, which was held in Sokolniki Exhibition Centre November 22-26, 2001. During the conference breaks the exhibition is very busy. Lorna Weston gives information about the IFSCC, its aims and activities. Assisted by Tatyana Arefjeva, Press Secretary PCAR, and Anja Senina, Cognis Office Moscow, the IFSCC representatives can talk to quite a number of visitors, also to promote the newly formed Society of **Cosmetic** Chemist in Russia. More than 300 copies of the IFSCC Magazine could be handed out to the delegates. PROGRAMM VI. International Scientific-Practical Conference << **Cosmetic** Products and Raw Materials: Efficacy and Safety>> Moscow, November 20-21, 2001: Session: **Hair** Care Products: Improved Formulations and Multifunctional Co-Surfactants. H. Denzer, Kao Chemicals Europe, Germany. **Hair** Care and Conditioning. C. Bouillon, L'Oreal, France. ProtaFlor: Multifunctional **Hair** Conditioning Agents. C. Outd, EOC Surfactants, Belgium. RHEOCARE Liquid Suspension Polymers. C. Holden, **Cosmetic** Rheologies Ltd., United Kingdom. Methods in the Formulation and Development of **Hair** Styling Products. D. Howard, National Starch and Chemicals, Switzerland. Polymers in **Hair** Care Products. J. Moore, ISP Europe, United Kingdom. Dandruff Control Products. A. Pape, Haarmann & Reimer, Germany. Use of Silicones in **Hair** Colorant Formulations. A. Prokopov, Dow Corning, Belgium. Multifunctional Shampoos and Demands to Them. I. Gvozdeva, BASF, Russia. Session: Ingredients for Skin Care Products: Gateway to New Galenic Forms with New Sensoric Properties. M. Loeffler, Clariant, Germany. Estimation of Preservatives Toxicity and Ecotoxicity. O. Belikov, Rohm and Haas, Russia. Volatile Silicones - Their Evaporation Characteristics. S. Miczorek, Wacker-Chemie GmbH, Germany. Influence of Oil Contents on the Structural-Mechanical

Characteristic of **Cosmetic** Creams. S. Mukhtarova, "Technicon"JSC, Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology. Allergy of **Cosmetic** Products. T. Puchkova, "Kompania Russkaya Kocmetika" Ltd., Russia. Session: Sun Care Products: Sun Protection: What is the Situation Today? P. Masson, Evic Laboratories, France. Structural Changes of Lipid Membranes and Collagen Irritated by UV Lights and Protective Action of Herbal Extracts and Flavonoids. V. Yurin, Institute of Cell Biophysics RAS, Russia. Update of UV Effects on Skin. A. Potapenko, Pirogov State Medicine University of Russia, Russia. Session: Biologically Active Substances and Skin: What we Know Today about Skin Permeability. H. Hernandez, **Cosmetic** & Medicine Journal, SOeFW Journal -Russian Edition, Russia. New Improved Delivery System Using Chitosan Technology. T. Clarius, Cognis - Care Chemicals, Germany. Biologically Active Peptides and their **Cosmetic** Applications. K. Lintner, Sederma, France. Dipeptide Carnosin, a Perspective Biological Active Ingredient for skin Care. S. Stvolinsky, Scientific and Research Institute of Neurology RAS, MUS, Russia. DNA - New Way of Application of Old Ingredient. T. Nordby, Bjorge Biomarin AS, Norway. Using of Vitamins in **Cosmetic** Products. D. Nilov, Roche Vitamins Ltd., Switzerland. Strategies for Skin Lightening. Y. Troitsky, Nikko Chemicals, Japan. Terrilytin and Terridecase in **Cosmetics** for Pilling. V. Tarasov, Kuban State Technological University, Russia. Natural **Cosmetics**. The Science Behind the Image. I. Begon, Alban Muller International, France. Phytohormones and Phytoestogenes are not Synonyms. V. Demenko, Divocosmetica SJC, Russia. Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**. D. Davenne, Laboratory Davenne, France. When Nature meets **Cosmetics**. S. Maur, Gattefosse, France. Cachetins from Green Tea as Active and Subsidiary Components in **Cosmetic** Formulations. E. Komarova, Applied Biotechnology Ltd., Russia. Cedar Oil - New Opportunities for Cosmetology Application. A. Ulesov, State Scientific Center of Medical Drugs, Ukraine, Sibervision, Russia. Fetal Cell Transplantation. Aspects of Clinical Use in Aesthetic Surgery and **Cosmetics**. G. Sukhikh, Institute of Biological Medicine, Russia. Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Extraction of Biologically Active Compounds. A. Lepeshkov, Scientific Research Center of Ecological Resources "Goro", Russia. This event organized by the Perfumery and **Cosmetic** Association of Russia got informational sponsorship of professional magazines: **Cosmetic** Market Today, News in the World of **Cosmetics**, Les Nouvelles Esthetiques, SOeFW Journal - Russian Edition, **Cosmetic** & Medicine Journal, Raw Materials and Packaging, and Beauty for Professionals. The European Perfumery, **Cosmetic** and Toiletry Association COLIPA officially supported the Conference. The next, the VII. International Scientific-Practical Conference will take place October 22-23, 2002 in Moscow. Then, may be, the organizers are already the Society of **Cosmetic** Chemists of Russia. The INTERCHARM in the Sokolniki Park Exhibition Centre in Moscow, November 22-26, 2001 is already the VIII. "International Trade Fair for **Cosmetics** and Perfumery". In between the two events - the Technical-Practical Conference and the INTERCHARM there is a Gala Evening at the Kremlin. In the evening of November 21, 1000 guests are on their way to pass the "Trinity Tower", entering the Kremlin. Just a little walk to the Congress Palace which has been constructed in 1961 under the Russian President Nikita Chruschtschow for congresses of the Communist Party. Today the Palace is used for cultural events. It is the only modern building in the Kremlin. The building is about 120 m long, and was - luckily - constructed 15m deep into the ground not to diminish the impression of the surrounding historical buildings and churches. The great auditorium has a huge capacity of 6000 people, thus being the biggest performance **theatre** in Russia. However we are guide to

the upper floor into another nice ball room. Mr. Salev welcomes every guest by shaking hands. People are getting together with a cocktail in the entrance to that ball room. The Gala Buffet is **prepared** on long tables, however there are no **chairs**. The guests stand around the tables, everyone is enjoying the food and the drinks placed in front of us at the tables. "That's how we celebrate our Gala Banquet." Is the comment of a Russian host. Mr Salev and some other officials give a short welcome speech; Robert Vanhove, Secretary General COLIPA says a few words; and again some awards are handed over to representatives of Russian **cosmetic** houses. The INTERCHARM is a typical **Cosmetic** & Beauty trade show at which nearly all **cosmetic** companies of Russia and the Russian Federation are participating at 400 exhibition stands in six exhibition halls. The show has also attracted exhibiting **cosmetic** houses from Poland, France, Finland, and Germany. 31 German companies, are exhibiting at a joint stand of the German industry, sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. Most of them are **cosmetic** manufacturers and producers of accessories or packaging: 3P Spezialdruck GmbH, Balzen-Kosmetik, Becker-Manicure Solingen, Cosmetique Sans Soucis, Credo Stahlwaren, Gustav Kracht, Dental Kosmetik, Dieter Bakic International, Faber-Castell **cosmetics**, Flacopac, Herrman Koch, Huebert Import & Export, Ionto-Comed, Janssen Cosmeceutical Care, Klapp **Cosmetics**, kms Frisoerbedarf Kramm + Schaolten, Langguth **Cosmetic**, Linhardt, Mann & Schroeder, New-York Hamburger Gummiwaren, Oekametall, Oskar Karla, Parfum Art, Schwan-Stabilo **Cosmetics**, Solarienfachhandel Klaus Adler, Taxor **Cosmetic**, Titania Fabrik und Wolf Cellulosics. Furthermore, the companies Cognis and Haarmann & Reimer are represented at the joint stands of the German Industry. At the Cognis stand after a short while, Michael Hofmann and his Russian Team under the guidance of Elena Valessian have to make appointments with the visitors in order to take care of all discussions with the Russian specialists from the industry. Also here at the INTERCHARM a number of publishing houses of the **cosmetic** press are participating with information stands. A further Exhibition, the INTERCHARM Professional is announced for May 3-5, 2002. And the "IX. International Trade Fair for **Cosmetics** and Perfumery - the INTERCHARM will be held at the Sokolniki Exhibition Centre in Moscow, Russia, October 24-28, 2002.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-061537 JAPIO

TITLE: **HEATER**

INVENTOR: ORII TAKAO; KOBAYASHI HIROAKI; SHIGEKANE MASAMICHI; TSUCHIYA MASARU; SHIGA AKIRA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KAO CORP

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001061537	A	20010313	Heisei	A45D020-20

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2000-155908 20000526

ORIGINAL: JP2000155908 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-180833 19990625

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-061537 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **heater** which allows

hair treatments such as hair softening, uncurling, providing elasticity to hair, dyeing, etc., and scalp treatments such as hair growth and restoration treatments to be easily carried out by simply putting it on the head, which is excellent in productivity, which prevents uneven heating, and which can be compactly folded.

SOLUTION: This heater comprises a heating cap

2 having a heating part 20. The heating cap 2 is formed of two heating sheets 21 of approximately equal shapes and the heating part 20 is formed by arranging a plurality of rectangular heating elements 24 thereon. The heating elements 24a, 24a at both upper corners of the heating part 20 are folded to extend across the two heating sheets 21, 21.

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L14 ANSWER 4 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-039833 JAPIO

TITLE: HAIR TREATMENT

INVENTOR: CHIBA NOBORU; TSUCHIYA MASARU; SHIGA AKIRA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KAO CORP

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001039833	A	20010213	Heisei	A61K007-06

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-212167 19990727

ORIGINAL: JP11212167 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-212167 19990727

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-039833 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for treating hair, capable of improving the qualities and color of the hair and maintaining the effect for many hours simply, efficiently and evenly without selecting a place by coating the hair with a specific hair treating agent and then heat-treating the hair by a specific hair heater.

SOLUTION: The hair is coated with a hair treating agent (preferably hair dyeing agent) containing an organic solvent (preferably an aromatic alcohol or a 2-4C alkylene carbonate) and is heated by a hair heater 1 including heating elements or thermal storage elements 3. Iron powder is used as the heating elements 3 of the heater 1. The heater 1 has a structure to stick fast to the hair. For example, the heater 1 preferably comprises a cap 20 obtained by bonding mutual curved peripheral end parts 10a of two semielliptic sheets 10 of approximately the same shape containing heating elements or thermal storage elements and fixing the sheets.

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L14 ANSWER 5 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-029120 JAPIO

TITLE: HEATING TOOL

INVENTOR: ORII TAKAO; KOBAYASHI HIROAKI; SHIGEKANE MASAMICHI;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TSUCHIYA MASARU; SHIGA AKIRA
 PATENT INFORMATION: KAO CORP

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001029120	A	20010206	Heisei	A45D020-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-204670 19990719
 ORIGINAL: JP11204670 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-204670 19990719
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-029120 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable effective application of hair treatment for softening hair, correcting vicious conditions of the hair, coloring the hair as well as for growing the hair by fixing an inner layer cap body made of a heating sheet and an outer cap body made of a moisture penetration sheet through sealing the whole of opening circumferential edges of the two.
 SOLUTION: This tool comprises an inner layer cap 2 made of a heating sheet 20 and an outer layer cap 3 made of moisture penetration sheet 30 arranged outside the inner layer cap 2 to cover the same. The caps 2 and 3 are fixed by sealing opening circumferential edges of the two. In detail, the whole body 3 is formed of the sheet 30 and arranged outside of an air vent sheet 25 of the body 2, and the caps 2 and 3 are heat sealed at the opening circumferential edges thereof. A curved circumferential part 22a is heat sealed and connected after bringing inner sheets to contact with each other.

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L14 ANSWER 6 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-008723 JAPIO
 TITLE: HEATING IMPLEMENT
 INVENTOR: TSUCHIYA MASARU; SHIGA AKIRA; ITO TAKASHI; KOBAYASHI HIROAKI; SHIGEKANE MASAMICHI; NODA AKIRA; MIMURA KOJI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KAO CORP
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001008723	A	20010116	Heisei	A45D002-46

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-180834 19990625
 ORIGINAL: JP11180834 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-180834 19990625
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-008723 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heating implement for heating the hair and head skin which is capable of rapidly and sufficiently heating even the hair wet with a hair treating agent and capable of rapidly, sufficiently, easily and efficiently executing hair treatments, such as softening of the hair, elasticity

imparting and dyeing, and head skin treatments, such as hair growing and hair restoring treatments and obviating the occurrence of uneven heating.

SOLUTION: This heating implement for heating the hair and head skin consists of a cap 2 having a heating section 20. The heating section 20 consists of an air permeable sheet 25, an inner layer sheet 23 as a fixing sheet and a heating element held and fixed by these two sheets 25, 23. The moisture vapor transmission rate of the air permeable sheet 25 is 300 to 400 gr/m².day.

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L14 ANSWER 7 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-108719 JAPIO

TITLE: HAIR HEATER AND HAIR
HEATING METHOD

INVENTOR: SASAKI MIKIO

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SASAKI MIKIO

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10108719	A	19980428	Heisei	A45D004-14

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1996-283027 19961004

ORIGINAL: JP08283027 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-283027 19961004

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

AN 1998-108719 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily and partially perm, treat and color the hair by heating only a part of the hair by a heating means such as a disposable body warmer or the like disposed facing a part of the hair to a cap-like member for covering the hair.

SOLUTION: This hair heater is constituted by sticking the disposable body warmers 12 to the appropriate positions of the cap-like member 10 for covering the entire hair by being put on the head. Also, a cap cover 14 provided with a waterproof property and a heat insulation property is put on the cap-like member 10 so as to prevent the useless heat radiation of the generated heat of the disposable body warmers 12. At the time of use, after applying or moistening a permanent agent or a treatment agent, etc., to a hair part, by sticking the disposable body warmers 12 to the cap-like member 10 in a heat generating state and putting it on, the hair is heated by the generated heat and far infrared rays of the disposable body warmers 12, the infiltration to the hair of the permanent agent or the like is accelerated and a high permanent or treatment effect is obtained.

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L14 ANSWER 8 OF 8 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-133403 JAPIO

TITLE: HAIRDRESSING METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUSLY
PERMING AND HAIR DYEING
TREATMENTS

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : LOOK BIYOU SHOJI:KK

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 03133403	A	19910606	Heisei	A45D007-04

APPLICATION INFORMATION

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SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1991

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AB PURPOSE: To shorten the time required for perming and **hair dyeing treatments** by using a **hairdressing liquid prepared** by mixing an acidic **hair dyeing liquid** essentially consisting of benzyl alcohol and parabene, a perming liquid and a moisture retaining liquid for **hair** essentially consisting of propylene glycol.

CONSTITUTION: The **hairdressing liquid prepared** by mixing the acidic **hair dyeing liquid** essentially consisting of the benzyl alcohol and parabene, the perming liquid essentially consisting of ammonium thioglycolate and the moisture retaining liquid for **hair** essentially consisting of the propylene glycol is applied on the entire region of additional spreading and thereafter, a **cap** is put on and the head is **heated** by an accelerator. After the **cap** is removed, the moisture retaining liquid for **hair** essentially consisting of the propylene glycol is applied over the entire part of the **hair** to be **treated**. The acidic **hair dyeing liquid** essentially consisting of the benzyl alcohol and parabene which are manicure agents for **hair** is thereby decomposed and the regular **dyeing** of the **hair** is attained. The perming II agent essentially consisting of promic acid is further applied by a foaming device on the **hair** to **treat** the **hair**, by which the perming and **hair dyeing** are simultaneously attained.

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:17:07 ON 30 MAR 2005

L1 (47228) SEA ABB=ON (?HAIR? AND (?PREP? OR ?TREAT? OR ?AGENT?)) OR
?SHAMPOO?

L2 (3873) SEA ABB=ON L1 AND ?HEAT?

L3 (1375) SEA ABB=ON L2 AND (DYE? OR ?COLOR? OR ?PROCES?)

L4 (198) SEA ABB=ON L3 AND (CAP? OR HAT? OR COVER? OR FABRIC?)

L5 5 SEA ABB=ON L4 AND DYE? (5A) (?IMPREGNAT? OR ?COAT?)

L6 1796 SEA ABB=ON ?HAIR? AND (CAP OR HAT OR COVER OR FABRIC OR
CLOTH)

L7 290 SEA ABB=ON L6 AND (DYE? OR ?COLOR?)

L8 72 SEA ABB=ON L7 AND (?HEAT? OR HOT?)

L9 55 SEA ABB=ON L8 AND (?PREP? OR ?TREAT? OR ?COSMETIC?)

L10 45 SEA ABB=ON L9 AND (PRD<20010914 OR PD<20010914)

L11 13 SEA ABB=ON L10 AND ?HAIR? (3A) (?COLOR? OR DYE?) *13 cts from CA Plus*

FILE 'RAPRA, PLASPEC, KOSMET, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT
10:27:10 ON 30 MAR 2005

L12 33 SEA ABB=ON L9
L13 33 DUP REMOV L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 8 SEA ABB=ON L13 AND HAIR? (3A) (COLOR? OR DYE?) *8 cts from other
databases*